

## Supplementary material

**Table S1: List of primers**

Name	Sequence	Description
<b>Genetic engineering</b>		
<b><i>ompR</i> deletion / complementation</b>		
oCK647	gaggaattcgagctcggtaccCGGTTTCACGTACTIONCGATAGC	<i>ompR</i> -up F
oCK648	tcgcctcatgcccgggGTTTATACTCCCAAAGGTTTCG	<i>ompR</i> -up R
oCK649	aaacccgggCATGAGGCGATTGCGCTTC	<i>ompR</i> -down F
oCK650	ctatcaacaggagtccaagactagtATCCGCCAGTTGCTTAACACC	<i>ompR</i> -down R
oCK354	CCGAGCGTTCTGAACAAATC	<i>plasmid integration</i>
oCK576	CATCGGCAGGAGGTTAAGAC	<i>ompR</i> deletion verification F
oCK578	ATCAGCAGCGTGCGGTCATC	<i>ompR</i> deletion verification R
oVT559	gctcgtaccgggatcctctagaaaggagagaaaATGCAAGAGAACT ACAAGATTC	OmpR complementation F
oVT361	cgcaagcttgatgcctgcagATAAGTCGTCACCAGGCTG	OmpR complementation R
<b>qRT-PCR</b>		
oVT614	TGCAGTTTCCAGCTCCAAAC	<i>ompC</i> -F
oVT615	AGCGTCGTATTTTCAGACCAC	<i>ompC</i> - R
oVT436	AAAAACGAGCGTGACTGTC	<i>ompF</i> - F
oVT437	AGCACCAACGATACCAAAGC	<i>ompF</i> R
oBV97	TGATGCTGGCTGAAAACACC	<i>rpoD</i> - F
oBV98	TTCAACGGTGCCCATTTAC	<i>rpoD</i> - R
<b>Sequencing</b>		
oVT357	AGGGGCGTTTTCATCTCGTT	<i>ompR</i> -F
oVT599	TCGGCAAATCGCGAAGTTC	<i>ompR</i> -R
oVT1083	GTAAGCTGACGAACCAGGCA	<i>fim</i> -F
oVT1084	TAATCTCTGGCTCCCGTTGC	<i>fim</i> -F

**Table S2: MIC of standard of care antibiotics against WT and  $\Delta ompR$  AIEC strains**

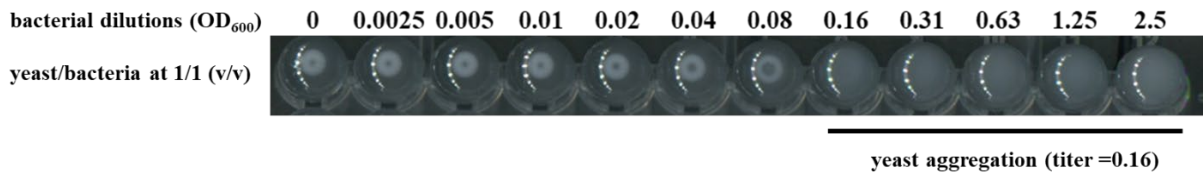
Strain		MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )									
		IPM	PMB	CIP	MIN	KAN	GEN	AMK	TOB	CHL	SPT
MG1655	WT	0.0625	0.25	<0.008	1	1	0.125	0.5	0.25	4	8
	$\Delta ompR$	0.031	0.25	0.008	1	1	0.125	0.5	0.125	8	8
7136	WT	0.0625	0.25	0.008	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.5	4	8
	$\Delta ompR$	0.031	0.25	0.008	0.5	2	0.25	1	0.25	4	8
S136	WT	0.0625	0.25	0.016	2	2	0.5	1	<b>1</b>	8	16
	$\Delta ompR$	0.031	0.25	0.008	2	2	0.5	1	<b>0.25</b>	8	16
S179	WT	0.0625	0.25	0.008	0.5	4	0.5	1	0.5	8	32
	$\Delta ompR$	0.0625	0.25	0.008	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.5	8	16
S135	WT	0.0625	<b>0.25</b>	0.008	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	4	8
	$\Delta ompR$	0.031	<b>1</b>	0.016	0.5	4	0.25	1	0.5	4	16
S244	WT	0.0625	0.25	0.008	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	4	16
	$\Delta ompR$	0.031	0.5	0.008	0.5	2	0.25	<b>0.5</b>	0.25	8	16
S52	WT	0.125	0.25	<b>&lt;0.008</b>	1	4	1	2	1	4	16
	$\Delta ompR$	0.125	0.25	<b>0.016</b>	1	4	1	2	1	8	16
S162	WT	0.031	0.5	<0.008	0.5	4	0.5	1	0.5	4	16
	$\Delta ompR$	0.031	0.5	0.008	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.5	8	32
LF31	WT	0.0625	0.5	<0.008	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	0.5	2	0.5	4	16
	$\Delta ompR$	0.031	0.25	<0.008	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2</b>	0.25	1	0.25	4	16

IPM: imipenem, PMB: polymyxin B, CIP: ciprofloxacin, MIN: minocycline, KAN: kanamycin, GEN: gentamycin, AMK: amikacin, TOB: tobramycin, CHL: chloramphenicol, SPT: spectinomycin. MIC shifts equal or higher than 4-fold between WT and  $\Delta ompR$  strains are highlighted in bold.

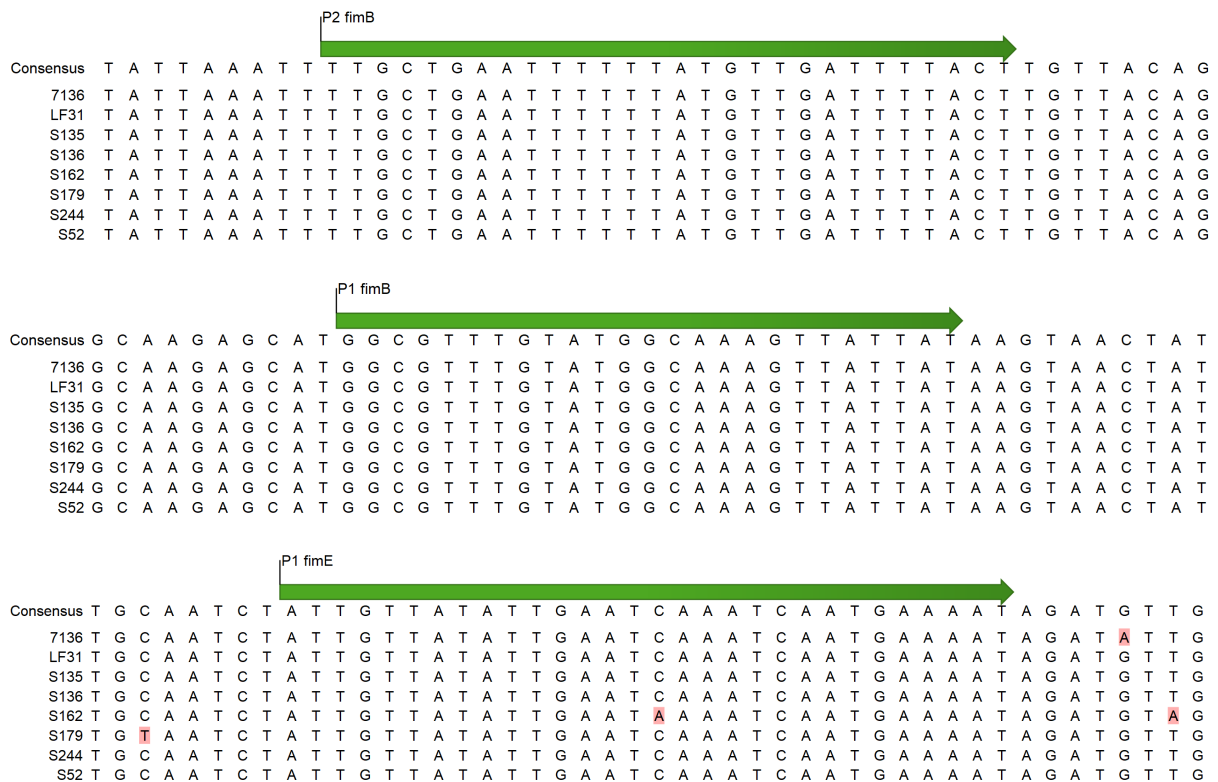
**Table S3: MIC of vancomycin and rifampicin against WT and  $\Delta ompR$  AIEC strains**

Strain		MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	
		Vancomycin	Rifampicin
MG1655	WT	128	4
	$\Delta ompR$	64	2
7136	WT	128	4
	$\Delta ompR$	128	4
S136	WT	128	2
	$\Delta ompR$	64	2
S179	WT	128	4
	$\Delta ompR$	64	4
S135	WT	<b>&gt;128</b>	2
	$\Delta ompR$	<b>64</b>	2
S244	WT	128	2
	$\Delta ompR$	64	2
S52	WT	>128	8
	$\Delta ompR$	>128	4
S162	WT	128	4
	$\Delta ompR$	64	2
LF31	WT	<b>&gt;128</b>	2
	$\Delta ompR$	<b>64</b>	2

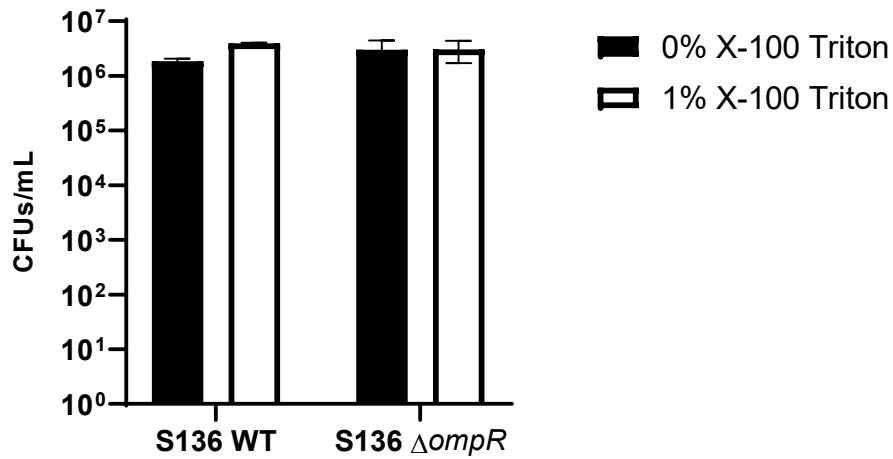
MIC shifts equal or higher than 4-fold between WT and  $\Delta ompR$  strains are highlighted in bold.



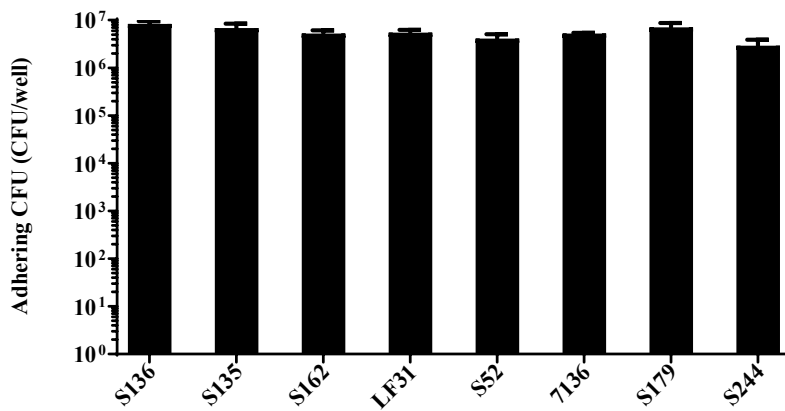
**Figure S1: Example of a yeast aggregation titer assessment.** A fixed amount of yeast cells suspension and decreasing concentrations of bacteria were mixed, and the lowest bacterial dilution still able to form homogenous aggregation was used as read-out. In this example, the yeast aggregation titer is 0.16.



**Figure S2: Sequence of the *fimB* and *fimE* promoters of the 8 AIEC strains.** No mutations were found in the two promoters of *fimB* while the S162 AIEC strain carries a mutation in the *fimE* promoter.

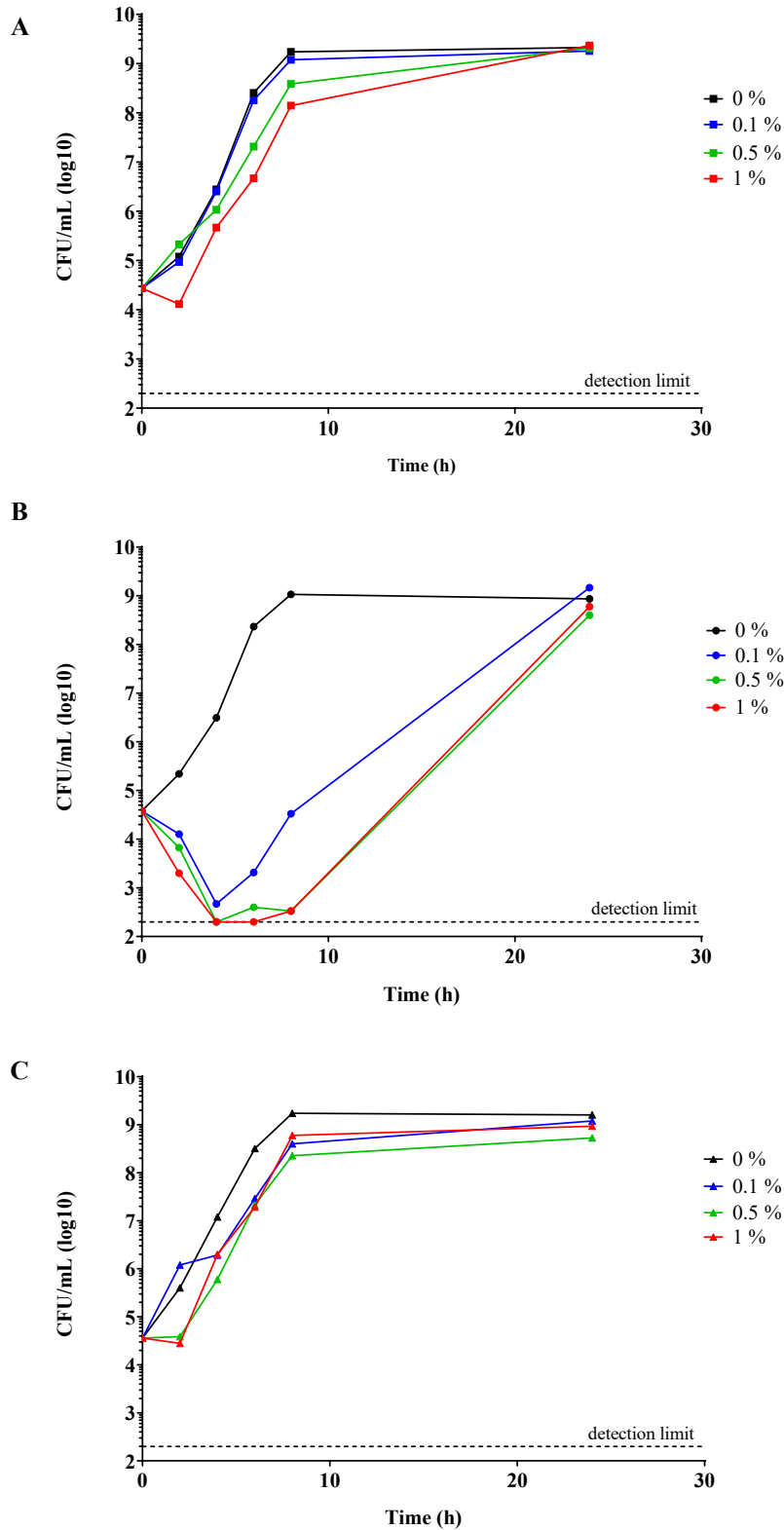


**Figure S3: Effect of X-100 Triton on bacterial cells.** The T84 cell lysis treatment (1% X-100 Triton for 5 min at room temperature) used in the adhesion assay was applied to the AIEC S136 WT and  $\Delta ompR$  mutant to ensure that bacterial cells are not lysed.



**Figure S4: Adhesion levels of AIEC WT strains to intestinal epithelial cells T84.**

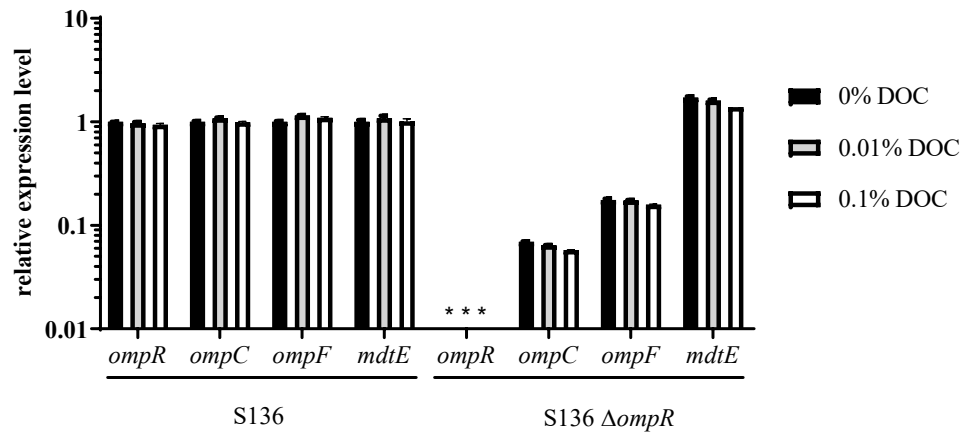
Adhesion assay was performed with T84 intestinal epithelial cells infected with the different WT strains at a MOI of 10 bacteria/cell for 3 hrs. Results are expressed in CFU/well (means  $\pm$  sem, 5 independent experiments).



**Figure S5: Growth curve of WT,  $\Delta ompR$  and  $\Delta ompC\Delta ompF$  strains in presence of 0%, 0.1%, 0.5% and 1% of DOC.**

The WT K12 MG1655 *E.coli* strain (A), its  $\Delta ompR$  mutant (B) and  $\Delta ompC\Delta ompF$  (C) were grown in LB supplemented with (black line) 0% DOC, (blue line) 0.1% DOC, (green line) 0.5% DOC and (red line) 1% DOC.

Data representative of at least two independent experiments.



**Figure S6: Influence of deoxycholate on gene expression.**

Expression levels of *ompR*, *ompC*, *ompF* and *mdtE* were quantified by qRT-PCR in WT and  $\Delta ompR$  S136 strains that were grown to mid-log growth phase ( $OD_{600}$  0.4) and incubated with 0% (black), 0.01% (grey) and 0.1% (white) deoxycholate (DOC) for 30 minutes. The expression levels were normalized to the S136 WT strain without DOC (means  $\pm$  sem, 2 technical replicates). \* expression not detected.